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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1892.

PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Sweden and Norway and Italy are of ficially declared to be free from cholera; then was a report of an outbreak in Naples; in Ham burg, on Friday, there were 276 new cases and 136 deaths: Canada has declared a quarantine of the border against New-York City. === Negotiations for a commercial entente between Germany and Russia are proceeding. === It is denied that Emperor William is likely to visit the World's Fair in Chicago.

Domestic .= Generals Weaver and Field! in an address to the people, accepted the People's party nominations for President and Vice-President. = Commissioner Peck gave bail to answer the charge of burning the replies on which his tariff report was based; the case was adjourned until after the close of the mandamus proceedings before Judge Fursman. - Mrs. Harrison passed a comfortable night, and was a little s'ronger. - Many Grand Army men arrived in Was ington to attend their encampment. Naval Veterans held a reunion at Baltimore.

City and Suburban.-About 9,000 Republicans marched through the streets of Brooklyn and were reviewed by Whitelaw Reid, in whose honor of rousing reception was given at the Union League Club of that city. - No cases of cholera were reported in the city yesterday; there was one death on Swinburne Island and there were two new cases in the fleet; a mass-meeting of citizens Governor Flower in establishing a quarantine at Fire Island, - Winners at Gravesend: Alaho Nomad, Ajax, Lamplighter, Giroffe colt and Equity - Cleveland defeated by New-York at baseball and Louisville by Brooklyn.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair Temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 65 5-8.

The favorable report upon the condition of Mrs. Harrison, affording a hope of her complete recovery, will be most sincerely and gratefully welcomed by all the people of this country. irrespective of political creeds and relations.

The athletic carnival at Manbattan Field yesterday again illustrated that the love of purely amateur sports is just as great to-day as it ever was. Such an athletic feast as that prepared by the robust Manhattan Athletic Club has seldom been equalled in this country. The sports on track, field and water began early in the day and lasted well into the evening. The crowd was large and enthusiastic, and the management excellent. The Cherry Diamond Club deserves praise for setting before the publie such a palatable and wholesome dish of healthy sport.

The question of affording some kind of relief to the tenants evicted in Ireland during the Unionist regime is one that is now forcing itself upon the attention of the English Cabinet In reply to a question during the debate on the Address, which proved so fatal to Lord Salisbury's Administration, Mr. Gladstone intimated that unless some voluntary arrangement were effected between the Irish landlords and their evicted tenants the Government would be forced to interpose in the matter. As, however, there is no indication of any compromise, and as, moreover, the approach of the winter renders the question one of extreme urgency, the Irish Executive is reported to be on the eve of active interference in behalf of these homeless evicted

The crank who dedicates infernal machines to the taking-off of his fellow-men has come to the front again. This time Governor Flower was, or rather was designed to be, the recipient of the testimonial. The Governor, however, had the good fortune to be advised of what was coming, and hence the package which was aimed at his life was diverted to a police station and rendered harmless before being tampered with. Why the Governor should have been singled out for destruction is not clear, although it is not improbable that his connection with the Fire Island incident may furnish the explanation. The Governor himself expresses the opinion that the man who sent the warning letter was identical with the that sent the infernal machine. If the Governor is correct, how are we to account for

The situation with regard to the cholera may | peace of Europe. be described as decidedly encouraging. There cluding the Suevia from Hamburg, reached this port yesterday with no sickness on board and no deaths on the voyage across the ocean. None of whom are expected to arrive here from Europe within the next forty-eight hours. But one death is reported from Quarantine, the victim being one of the steerage passengers of the Bohemia, who had been transferred to Swinburne Island. The event of the day, however, at Quarantine was the revolt of the passengers of the Wyoming, who, frightened, no doubt, by the unpleasant experiences of the passengers of the Normannia on board the Cepheus, pesitively refused to obey the Health Officer's orders to leave their ship for Fire Island. Jenkins has hopes of being able to induce them to submit to his instructions in the matter to-day. In Europe the cholera may be regarded as being on the wane. Great Britain remains free from the plague, and, although there has been a slight increase at Hamourg and St. Petersburg, yet at Havre, on the other hand, the epidemic is distinctly on the decline.

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION.

The veterans of the Union Army are to advance upon the District of Columbia this week. The cry is "On to Washington," and nothing impedes their triumphant march. A united Nation, appreciating who these soldiers are and what they have done, greets them with unstinted affection and admiration as they proceed to capture the capital. Some republics may be ungrateful, but not ours. Uncle Sam will review these soldiers with uncovered head who have passed on to "fame's eternal camping-ground," his name would have either permerely to point the moral that government of parties emphasize the things which separate and divide-the things which make our countrymen Republicans, Democrats, People's party men and the like. The Grand Army of the Republic, which is not in politics, emphasizes the things which tend to bring us together. which tend to make us kin in the realization

The leading feature of the reunion promises Slocam, were of those who lent distinction to humane principles. issue of the struggle for the preservation of the that of the Jesuits in the upper Parana and in Union. The Capitel, which, like the rest of the region now known as the Misiones. the public and most of the private buildings along the line of march, was gayly decorated come which it ought to wear again this week. The badgs read: "The only National debt we of the great captains are left, while the gaps barism. Then followed the reign of three

ington that nothing has been left undone which | The victorious coalition, including Brazil, the was thought likely to promote the success of the Argentine and Uruguay, retired from the old present Encampment. The joy of the jubilee Jesuit mission-ground with an unsettled fronin numerous delightful ways. The Nation will suspicion and jealousy during years of secret bok on with affectionate interest. It is esti- intrigue, the record of its patriotic achievement.

HOME RULE PROBLEMS IN AUSTRIA.

by England of local self-government to Iregrant of home rule to Hungary, just five and strangest wars in history. twenty years ago. At the time when Magyar autonomy, so long crushed by Viennese absolutism, was revived, the prestige of Austria was at its lowest ebb. It had suffered humiliating defeats at the hands of France and Italy in 1859, and at those of Prussia in 1866, its trade and industry were in a moribund condition, and the National Treasury was on the verge of bankruptcy. Hungary, instead of being as now a strong and loyal ally, whose interests are closely and intimately bound up with these of Austria, constituted a source of weakness and danger to the Imperial Govern-

ment, owing to the intense bitterness of the Magyars toward their Viennese masters. During the quarter of a century which has elapsed since then the aspect of affairs in the dual empire has undergone a remarkable change. The national finances of Austria have improved to such a degree that the Imperial Treasury is now substituting a specie circulation for the paper currency which for so many years has been the bane of the cis-Leithan monarchy. Its trade and commerce have attained a degree of prosperity which no one could have foreseen at the time of the coronation of not hesitate to say that the present examina-Francis Joseph as King of Hungary in 1867 tions are an excellent test of fitness; and he at Ruda-Pesth. Austria with its vast manufacturing industries now finds its most profitable market in agricultural Hungary, which has in our department through the Civil Service become the granary, not alone of Austria, but examinations is very far superior to that under of the greater part of Europe as well. There the old system." At the same time, Mr. Leech is no clash between the commercial interests is not fully convinced of the efficacy of exof the two countries. Each supplies the other's aminations for promotion. In that matter exwants; and while there are a few Hungarians perience seems to him to be a better guide than who clamor for a customs tariff against Austria. an examination. He is not quite sure, howyet their demands have received no recognition or approval frem either the Buda-Pesth gov- for he would not have the matter left wholly to ernment or the Hungarian nation as a whole Moreover, the crushed and defeated Austria of 1866 has now recovered its rank as one of the brief examination, not covering miscellaneous

The principal question which now monopo have been no new cases reported in the city. lizes the attention of the Government of Auswhile a large number of passenger vessels, in- tria, much in the same way that the Irish problem constitutes the predominant issue in the policy of the new British Cabinet, is that of home rule for Bohemia. The Czech subjects their nationalist aspirations by a concession of autonomy as complete as that granted to Hungary five and twenty years ago. There are, however, manifold objections to the scheme, which are pointed out in an interesting letter on the subject which we publish to-day. The Emperor foresces that if he concedes home rule Bohemia he will be called upon to satisfy in the same manner the nationalist aspirations of his Italian, his Polish, his Rumanian and his Slav subjects. While it is certain that by doing so he would vastly increase the prosperity and development of these divisions of his Empire, he fears that the decentralization of the Executive power at Vienna, in the case of the cis-Leithan part of the monarchy, and a. Buda-Pesth, in that of the trans-Leithan Kingdom, might impair the cohesion and strength of the Empire, and render the successful execution of an Imperial policy difficult and even impossible.

THE MISIONES ARBITRATION.

The acceptance by President Harrison of the responsible office of arbitrator in the Misiones dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic is a good augury for the coming era of continental peace. When the Pan-American Congress adopted resolutions in favor of compulsory arbitration as an expedient for averting war, Brazil was almost the first State to and tear-moistened eyes. For well he knows act upon the high moral policy which had been that but for them, and their comrades in arms proclaimed. It not only exerted its influence strongly in favor of the negotiation of arbitration treaties which should have binding force ished from the earth or would have survived upon American States, but also in its new Constitution it expressly prohibited wars of the people was a dismal failure. The reunion conquest. In its practice it is now living up comes at a good time. It comes in the middle to its own high doctrine. It has consented to of an exciting campaign, when the partisan submit the boundary questions which have feeling necessarily has full sway. Political arisen from the Paraguayan War to the arbitration of President Harrison.

The Misiones question revives memories of the benignant influences of the Spanish con-Near the Equator the discoveries of Columbus were followed by the ruthless marches of Cortes and Pizarro, the overthrow of empires with a mysterious civilization, the of the fact that ours is the best land under the extermination of native races by bondage in mines, and the enslavement of hundreds of thousands of Indians in Brazil and the Spanish to be the grand review, which is to take place | Main and of a horde of negroes from Africa. on Tuesday. It is estimated that upward of In that throng of heartless adventurers and 100,000 soldiers will be in the line when the rapacious Viceroys only one figure, noble Las order "Forward, march," is given. The sulen- Casas, stands out as the protector of inferior did and most impressive pageant as it moves races; but beyond the Equator a shadowy proalong Pennsylvania-ave, will forcibly recall cession of Jesuit missionaries passes before the the famous review which took place on the eye, and the light of a starry cross streams same historic avenue in 1865 at the close of across the reaches of historic retrospect. For the war. Most of those who will take part in one hundred and fifty years the Jesuit fathers Tuesday's pageant were in that earlier one, enjoyed undisputed ascendancy in Paraguay. On the 24th of May, 1865, the soldiers of the They reduced the Indian language to a written Army of the Potomac passed in review, and on idiom, taught the natives the rudiments of the next day those of the Army of Tennes- wood-carving and European agriculture, plantsee and the Army of Georgia. Grant, Sher- ed orange groves, cultivated yerba tea built man, Sheridan, Logan, Meade, Custer, Howard, model villages and governed the country on No work more wonderful this celebration of the close and the successful was ever done by Christian missionaries than

When the expulsion of the Jesuits was decreed they affered no resistance, but quietly left for the ceeasion, displayed a badge of wel- the country which they had governed humanely and intelligently. No greater misfortune could have befallen a helpless and peaceable people can never pay is the debt we owe to the vic- than the enforcement of this edict. In the torious Union soldiers." This was twenty- course of a single generation a population of seven years ago. This week the march is re- 150,000 employed in various industries abansumed with diminished numbers. Only a few doned the plantations and relapsed into barlost upon the heroes who meet together to- States a simple-minded people endured manimorrow. Their hearts, we may be sure, will fold sufferings for the sake of a tyrant who glow with tender recollections of their dead had murdered his mother, brothers, rivals and comrades, while the bond which unites them allies. They fought for their oppressor until to one another will become stronger than ever. he himself was dead in the forests and three-It is clear from the dispatches from Wash- fourths of their heroic warriors were slain. promises to be unconfined and to express itself tier question, which has continued to excite

mated that Washington will have 250,000. The establishment of the Brazilian Repubstrangers within her gates this week. The rest lie was followed by an era of good feeling. of the 62,000,000 of us-with possibly a few President Deodoro's Minister of Foreign Affairs. unimportant exceptions-whose engagements Bocayuva, went to Montevideo and Buenos will not allow us to be present in the body, will Ayres on a mission of peace; and while the respond in spirit. All hail to the Grand Army convention which he made was subsequently of the Republic! There is no prouder chapter | condemned by the Brazilian Congress, the quesin American history than the one which bears tion has been finally submitted to the President of the United States for arbitration. A memorial of a former exercise of similar offices exists in the opposite quarter of Paraguay. where one of the new cities is named Villa At the present time, when Mr. Gladstone is Haves in honor of the American President who on the eve of the crowning victory of his long acted as arbitrator in dividing the Gran Chaco and busy career, the Parliamentary corression | between disputing Powers. | President Harrison now has the responsible office of adjudicating land, it may be of interest to take note of the national titles to the working field of the heroic benefits which Austria has derived from her Jesuits and the battle-grounds of one of the

THE CIVIL SERVICE FROM THE INSIDE.

In the issue of "Good Government" for Sentember there is an interesting and suggestive interview with Mr. Edward O. Leech, the Director of the Mint, in reference to the operation of the Civil Service law and the opportunities for young men in the departmental service at Washington. Mr. Leech is a "thorough believer in Civil Service Reform," having been a member of the New-York Civil Service Reform Association before the present law was enacted, and he speaks in most cordial approval of its workings in general. The merit system is, in his opinion, "productive of the very best results." He lays especial emphasis upon the relief of the heads of departments and bureaus from the demands formerly made upon them. which consumed a large share of their time and involved no end of trouble. The effect upon the clerks of a permanent tenure Mr. Leech declares to be excellent. "The clerical force now realize that personal merit is the only sure key to retention and advancement." He does believes that every head of a bureau will join him in declaring that "the class of appointments ever, what should be substituted in such cases, the individual preference of the chief of a department or bureau. He suggests that a four great military Powers of Europe, and its subjects, in connection with the appliarmy, a moiety of which consists of layal and cant's general record and the recommendation

great Powers as sufficiently strong to consti- nish the best test for promotion. But under Its cost will be \$500,000, and it can be complete tute one of the principal safeguards of the such an arrangement it would seem very diffi- in time for use in 1900. Perhaps some comparicult to exclude the personal factor, which it is sons will make the above dimensions more intelsystem to get rid of.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the interview is its opening paragraph, in which Mr. Leech answers the question whether he would advise young men to enter the Civil Service of of these ships carried immigrants, over 2,000 of Francis Joseph demand that he shall satisfy the Nation. Although he is still a young man -only forty-one-he has been connected with the service for twenty-three years; hence his opinion is of the highest value on this subject. His general answer to the question is "No." He considers the routine work in the public departments injurious to talent and ambition. "I should advise any friend of mine." he says, "very strongly against entering the departmental service except as a mere temporary employment to enable him to study a profession. In outside business he is brought more in contact with the actual affairs of life, and learns by experience that it is only by industry and effort that he can accomplish anything : the result is the development of a stronger character and a more earnest purpose. Besides, in the professions or in trade there is no limit to the career open to talent and merit; whereas in the departmental service the limit is fixed, and a very moderate one it is." These are important words, coming from one who has gone from the position of a \$1,200 clerk to the highest round in the Mint office. They should be carefully considered by any one who contemplates devoting his life to the public service. In connection with them it would be well to read Mr. Hale's graphic picture of the career of "A Civil Servant."

THAT DREADFUL " PECK."

The trouble with "Peck" continues. The poor man probably had no idea what trouble he was making for himself when he sent out his circulars to several thousand business men making the inquiries necessary to the discharge of his official duties, and premising to each one who made answer that the secrets of his business should not be disclosed by the publication of his name in connection with the statistics furnished. "Peck" seems to have held the queer notion that he had no right, official, constitutional or other, to require persons doing ousiness in this State to unfold to him or any body else all the details of their business, such as amount and cost of production, rates of wages, etc., etc. But that was precisely what he wanted to get. Wanted it, not for any use that might be made of it by business rivals in the way of competition, but for the information of the public; for the light the figures and facts thus derived could throw on questions of legislation in which all the people are interested. Not viewing himself as an inquisitor anthorized under the law to put every business sylvania, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Delaware, man in the State on the rack and compel him to disclose the most intricate secrets of his trade, he naturally took the more persuasive and insimuating course of making courteous will probably be comparatively easy for the cominquiries for the information he desired, accompanied by the assurance that, while the facts and statistics given would be made publie, the names of his informants would be held strictly conedential. It was probably Peck's idea that only in this way could be obtain the needed information and make his office useful to the people. It is fair to presome that he went about his work in this way and with this view.

was taking the risk of finding out some facts that would disturb E. Ellery Anderson and and Crystals." Josiah Quincy and the Democratic National lections are worthy of it. Committee, and that the publication of them would bring the whole company of superior persons down on his back with mandamuses and other processes to compel him to violate confidence and give the names of his informants, so that the superior persons could impeach both him and them and set the whole of them up as conspirators and liars. But he did happen National Committee. And "like a foel"-that's what some of them say-"like a mischiefmaking cass," others say-he went and published them. In consequence of which the superior persons have pounced on him and called him "Peck" with brevity amounting to disrespect. Not stopping there, they have pursued him with opprebrious epithets and legal processes, and at this moment are threatening to throw him into jail. Ellery Anderson says he is "an impertinent puppy," and "The New-York World," notwithstanding the fact that he is an appointee of Mr. Cleveland and a sunporter of that gentleman for President, calls Republicans are welcome to Peck."

But the Republicans are not asking for Pock " They have nothing to do with the existing complication between Mr. Cleveland's appointee and supporter and the superior persons who are climbing up his back. Yet the Republicans are well aware that if the superior persons should compel "Peck" to disgorge all knows, down to the most intimate and sacred confidential communication-if they should establish the principle and precedent that no official communication can be considered private, and that all documents in a public office are open to inspection-that precedent would be exceedingly useful to them when it came to overhauling the proceedings of the present State offices and the last Legislature. And if "Peck" has burned his confidential communications, as is now charged, there is no objection on the part of Republicans to the superior persons proceeding against him criminally and whacking him into the penitentiary: although he would undoubtedly have the sympathy of all decent citizens in taking extreme measures to prevent the violation of confidence and forfeiture of his word to several thousand business men who have trusted him.

The trouble with "Peck" is one of the enlivening features of an otherwise dull canvass. The superior persons are entitled to public gratitude for stirring it up. But it must not be forgotten that it is a purely domestic affaira family quarrel. Republicans have no concern with it whatever, except to witness its progress with amusement.

A MONSTER TELESCOPE.

Some scientific interest and much popular curiosity have been aroused by the announcement of both the learned and unlearned. A flaring comet, or a solar eclipse, sets all the world agog, and it were made of that planet, commanded more gennews. When the great Lick telescope was first put to use, there was intense eagerness to know what new revelations its unmatched power would What, then, will be the popular interest in observations through an instrument far more in advance of the great tube on Mount Hamilton, than that is in advance of its predecessors?

M. Deloncle's plan is to make a reflecting telescope of unprecedented dimensions. Its focal length is to be 182 feet. Its disc will be of glass, sine feet ten inches-in diameter, nineteen and

one of the prime objects of the Civil Service ligible. The great reflecting telescope of Mr. the most perfect of that type now in use, has a disc of only three feet. Leverrier's, in Paris, is a little larger. The Ellery reflector, at Melbourne, measures four feet, with a focal length of thirtytwo feet. The old Herschel telescope, now ou of use, has a diameter of four feet, and a length of forty feet. And the monumental instrument of Lord Rosse has a tube fifty-five feet long, and gathers light with a speculum no less than six feet in diameter. M. Delonele is, therefore, probably not far beyond the mark in estimating that the light-gathering power of his proposed telescope will be four times as great as that of any now in se, and will reveal stars of only one-fourth the apparent magnitude of the smallest now visible. Its magnifying power will be some 15,000 times, and-perhaps the most expressive fact of all-it will make visible on the surface of the moon ob-

ects not more than five feet square. Comparison of this telescope with the great American instruments is difficult, since our largest are refractors-an entirely different type. Dr. Draper's two refractors, the largest in this country, have diameters of twenty-eight and fifteen nches respectively, the larger having a focal length of thirteen feet. The unrivalled refractor of the Lick Observatory has an aperture of three feet; and it may be recalled, for purposes of comparison, that its builders at first debated whether to make it a three-feet refractor or a sixfeet reflector, and finally decided upon the former. The refractor at Yalc has a diameter of twentyeight inches, that at Washington, twenty-six, and that at Princeton, twenty-three. If, therefore, M. Deloncle's plans are successfully executed, France will possess a telescope vastly superior to any other in the world.

To the construction of this remarkable instrument various French scientists are now seriously addressing themselves. M. Delonde has secured the advice and direction of the astronomers of the Paris Observatory. M. Gautier, the great telescope builder, is preparing the plans and workingdrawings, and the famous St. Gobian glass works vill undertake the construction of the great discby far the most difficult part of the whole job. The crown glass lens of the Lick telescope is only three feet in diameter, yet it was a tremendous task to make it. Three dozen blocks were cast before a suitable one was found. Then it took the Clarks a year and more to grind and polish it. And its transportation to California required more care than the conveyance of a King's ransom. How much more arduous will be the task of making the huge disc for M. Deloncle's telescope may be imagined. Yet it is a worthy ambition; and he is rash who ventures to pronounce it-with all that it implies-impossible.

The great desirability of uniform legislation mong the several States on a variety of subjects Commissioners to consider the bject have been appointed by New-York, Penn-Michigan and Georgia, and it is hoped that sufto secure like action within a year or more. It missioners to agree as to the points on which there ought to be uniformity of enactments; the real trouble will lie in persuading the Legislatures of the several States to adopt their recommendations Consenting action on the part of several States may reasonably be expected, however, and that will be a long step in advance. When this has been accomplished, it will be easier to induce other commonwealths to fall into line.

nd with this view.

He miscalculated. He was not aware that he Harrison's speeches has been issued by the Republican National Committee, with the title "Nuggets It is a good title, and the se-

Hopeless confusion appears to reign in Servia, where a Liberal Cabinet possessing only seventeen seats in a Legislature of 178 has just succeeded the Partical Administration of M. Pachitch, who retains an overwhelming parliamentary majority, and who delicances his dismissal from office by the Regents as unconstitutional. He is now ensomed with diminished numbers. Only a few of the great captains are left, while the gaps in the ranks are many and great. The lesson of mortality which is thus enforced will not be that the present Administration is illegal. while the Treasury is empty, the army, as well as the immense body of civil servants," has remained unpaid for months, and trade and com-merce are at a standstill. The situation in Servia at the present moment is, in fact, even worse than under the days of Turkish rule, and bodes till for the future of the hapless boy, King

> charge of the Columbus procession next month for stands at various points along the line of march to seat more than 36,000 people. The price of admission to them will range from 50 cents him an "irredcemable biatherskite"-and to \$3. Apparently nothing but good weather is throws him overboard with the remark : "The needed to make this demonstration a splendid The Washington Centennial was peculiarly favored in point of weather, each of the three days being fine. The Columbus affair has been planned on a still larger scale, and can scarcely fail to surpass even that successful celebration-the largest and most impressive which New-York has yet seen. The discovery of first introduced the practice and the name.
>
> America was, however, a mightier event than the TO PASTE IN YOUR HAT. inauguration of President Washington, and a sense of proportion dictates that the display in its honor should be vaster in every way. Given good weather, New-York will show how a great celebration should be conducted, in numbers, features, dignity and impressiveness.

Arrangements have been made by the men in

One of the requests which Mr. Whittier left behind him was that all persons having letters from him should refrain from publishing them without the consent of Mr. Pickhard, the friend to whom he left his manuscripts, etc. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Whittier ever wrote anything which, if put in print, would diminish in the least degree the feeling of love and reverence which is universally entertained for him. Yet his rights are the same now as though he were still among us, and every letter should undergo the secutiny of his literary executor before being published to the world.

Mr. Austin Corbin's suggestion regarding the establishment of a number of State parks in New-Hamp-hire for the purpose of preserving the forests which are one of the chief attractions and beauties of the uplands and mountains of the State is in excellent one. Mr. Corbin not only makes a valuable suggestion in his letter to Senator Chandler, but he backs it up with a practical offer, to the effect that he will contribute 5 per cent of the cost of a State park. tribute 5 per cent of the cost of a State park up to \$1,000,000. As he has a park of his own in New-Hampshire, Mr. Corbin is a competent witness on this subject. No one familiar with the matter is ignorant of the fact that everywhere the monster telescope it is proposed to construct among our Eastern forests the sawmill is making for the French World's Fair of 1900. "Other its way, carrying destruction and devastation worlds than ours" possess a strong fascination for in its path. Something ought to be done at once to stay its progress. In the Adirondacks there is already the beginning of a State Park. is within the bounds of truth to say that the recent near approach of Mars, and the observations that this direction has yet been undertaken. Mr. Corbin's offer ought to be accepted at once, and strenuous measures taken to save the beautiful forests from the hands of the spoiler.

> The railroad collision at West Cambridge was huckily, produced no serious results. That a collision or a disaster of any kind accompanied by a serious loss of life does not always produce caution on the part of railway employes has been proved by painful experience many times since railreads were first constructed. There are people speedily followed by another in Boston, which,

the crank's assumption of these two conflicting chivalrous Hungarians, is regarded by the other | of the head of the office, would probably fur- half inches thick, and about nine tons in weight. | who still affirm that the safest time to travel is will then be especially on the alert. Unfortunate this is not the case. One mishap frequently follows upon the heels of another. Of course no relation of cause and effect can be traced, but the popular belief that a railway disaster insures safety for a time is a popular delusion.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Curtis's lecture on Slavery in Philadelphia Just pefore the war, at a meeting which a mob tried to break up, is freshly described in a letter to "The Philadelpha Ledger" by Isaac H. Clothier, who, with another man, was instrumental in arranging for the before had also been secured by these then young men; before had also been secured by these then young men; but the execution of John Brown about a fortnight before Mr. Curtis spoke had wrought the public up to a high pitch of excitement. Mob violence was the eatened; but the Mayor provided 600 policemen and was present in person; and Mr. Curtis, being duly warned, determined to go ahead. There was riot inside and outside after he began; but the police subdued it sufficiently for Mr. Curtis to continue and the sweet, gontle but courageous orator did continue to the very end of his discourse.

A statue of Humboldt has been presented to the city of Chicago by a wealthy brewer of that city. F. J. Dewes; and instead of its being a specimen of post-taste, such as is often furnished under similar cir-cumstances, the figure is a reproduction of a really choice work of art in Berlin. There will be dedi-catory exercises next month.

Friends of the date Emile de Lavelaye are soliciting subscriptions to a fund that shall provide an annual prize bearing the name of the eminent Beigian economist, M. Juies Simon. M. Gride, of the University of Montpelier, and the director of the University of Montpelier, and the director of the School of Political Sciences in Paris, and M. Bontmy, who is well known for his remarkable studies of the English Constitution, have joined the committee in charge of the scheme. Charles L. B. Whitney, the prominent New-England

lawyer, who died at Brookline, Mass., last Tuesday evening, took a post-graduate course at Harvard, from which university he received his degree of Ph. D. He then studied in Germany and in the Harvard Law school, being graduated from the latter in 1876. He was at one time a partner of ex-Governor Gaston, in Boston. William H. Halle, of Springfield, Mass., at present

Lieutenant-Governor, and Republican nominee for the Governorship, is a native of the Old Granite State, whose Governor, in 1857 and 1859, was Mr. Halle's father. He removed to springfield in 1872. Ten years later he went to the State Senate, securing a re-election to that post. His first election to his present office was in 1889. He is a lawyer by profession. Dr. Heinrich Pudor, once director of the Dresden

onservatory, and a popular writer on music, thinks his country is becoming de-Germanized, and has therefore started an extreme Nationalist weekly paper. The Pail Mail Gazette," says that in order to give an exemplary protest against the passion for titles, an exemplary protest against the passion for orders and decorations, he has renounced his own degree as a dector, and has returned his diploma to the University of Dresten. He appeals to his readers to adopt the old-fashioned simplicity of dress. His passion for simplicity, indeed, goes so far that he recommends that all athietic exercises and games should be performed in nuclety, after the manner of the anctent Greeks. H. L. Loncks, of South Dakota, official head of

the National Farmers' Alliance, dropped into Atlanta this week, and is going to do some speechmaking to the South soon.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One Boston clergyman, at least, is up to date. Les sunday he preached on Whittler in the morning and on the Sullivan-Corbett fight in the evening. It will now be in order for him to preach a sermon on the wickedness of the papers in reporting the fight. Congregationalist" reports another clergyman who announced a sunday evening talk on the subject, "Your Trolley's Off." Another clergyman recently remarked o his congregation: "You press the button, and I do the rest." And still another spoke of prayer as touch ing the electric button, which rings in heaven.

There is no such thing as having much of a growth in grace as long as we insist on keeping our lands in our peckets.

The devit would rather start a fuss between a couple of God's people than to sell a drankard a barrel of whiskey.

whiskey.

There isn't much lifting power in your religion if it doesn't make you do your best to pay 100 cents on the

dollar.

Every man has an idea that if he had been in Adam's, place the whole earth would now be a Garden of Eden. The only people who can be poor in the next world will be those who have not taken God's way to become rich in this.

When the dewl sees church members wrangling with one nouther he knows it will be safe for him to sit down and rest.—(Ram's Horn.

The following advertisement recently appeared in

"The Wiltshire (England) Times"; "Notice-Baptizing by the Rev. A. E. Johnson, Stournore Water, next Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. Photographers invited."

There is a good deal of profit in the prophet business in Java. A prophet of that Island has been paid \$400 a year for the last fifteen years "for not predicting a tidal wave which will sweep clear over the

But, after all, he can't be very enterprising. With the amount of credulity ready at hand to work upon, he could get \$1,000 a year just as easily as

False Alarm.—"I have just found a well-defined case of Asiatic collarer," should the excited citizen, rushing into the police station. The health office was telephoned to; the patrol wagon was called out and tive policemen and a doctor were hauled around to the address given by the citizen, where an inoffensive Chinese was found putting a glassy gloss and a wire edge on the neckwear of some person or persons unknown.—(Indianapolis Journal. "The word quarantine," says "The Cincinnati

Commercial Gazette, "comes from the Italian, quaran-tina." The Monkish or the late Latin term was applied by the Anglo-Saxons about Egbert's time. It was then the custom to compute periods of time by ortics, and a vessel coming from a suspected or diseased port was prohibited any intercourse with shore for forty days. Others say that the Venetians

Bake or boll your cholera germs. Cook at least a minute: Boll your water, likewise milk, Water may be in it. Eat no food too stale or raw,
Serve it fresh and hot;
Germs succumb to heat alone,
Send them all to pot.
—(Boston Record.

An old Missouri deed for forty acres of land is a good illustration of legal verblage. It conveys "all and singular-appurtenances, appendages, advowsons, benefits, commons, curtilages, cow-houses, corneriba darles, dovecotes, casements, emoluments, freeholds provements, immunities, limckilns, meadows, marshes, mines, minerals, orchards, parks, pleasure grounds, pigeon houses, pigstyes, quarries, renainders, rever-sions, rents, rights, ways, water courses, windmilis, together with every other necessary right, immunity, privilege and advantage of whatsoever name, nature

They are finding it hard to decide on a State flower for the State of Washington. The difficulty is that any flower that will grow in one-half of the State won't grow in the other half.

won't grow in the other half.

Not Entirely Unprepared.—"Papa will be so surprised," murmured Evangeline, as Roderick slipped the jewel-bespangied circlet on her fairy finger, "but you will have to ask his consent. Don't shrink from the otdeal, dear! Remember that the fondest hopes of your own Evangeline will go with you. I think you will find papa in the library."

Well, young man, "said Papa McGinnis, with some his alence, as Roderick McStab timidity entered the parier," seems to me it's taken you and Eve a deried long time to settle matters. I've been waiting here more'n an hour!"—(Chicago Tribune.

The amount appropriated last year for public schools by the Russian Government was \$2,502,000. How pitifully small this is for a great country like Russia is vividly brought out by the fact that for the year 1800 the amount expended for the public schools the State of New-York was \$18,214,687 58.